

Results: Nurses in hospitals reported better compliance with hand washing and maintaining head-of-bed elevation, providing regular oral care, but are not familiar with rates of ventilator-associated pneumonia and the organisms involved in this infection.

Conclusion: The guidelines for the prevention of ventilator-associated pneumonia from the CDC are not consistently or uniformly implemented. This study provides an opportunity of continuing education to nurses working in critical care areas, since majority of the nurses working in critical care areas are diploma prepared nurses and there is need to arrange regular medical intensive forums to keep them updated.

PP-231 Prevalence and risk factors of Hepatitis B and C among the barbers and their regular clients in Hyderabad, Pakistan

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A cross sectional study was conducted to determine the sero-prevalence of Hepatitis-B virus (HBV) and Hepatitis-C virus (HCV) among barbers and their clients in Hyderabad Sindh Pakistan and to assess their knowledge, attitude and practices regarding these two viruses and their mode of transmission. A close-ended and open ended questionnaire was designed to collect data from 715 participants (186 Barbers and 529 Clients). Blood samples were withdrawn after obtaining an informed consent and were tested for Hepatitis HBV and HCV markers by Chromatography, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and polymerase chain reaction (PCR).

Results: 111 shops of barbers were successfully interviewed and total 715 questionnaires were filled by both groups. The mean age was 28.47 (9.7) years in both groups of Barbers (n=186) and Clients (n=529). Clients knew about hepatitis B and C viruses while barbers were not quite aware. The knowledge about the route of transmission was poor among barbers and good among clients. Half the respondents in both groups knew about hepatitis B vaccination and only 15% received the vaccine. Sixty percent of the barbers claimed disinfecting the instruments between clients and (88.9%) claimed using of new blades. During actual observation of practices, only 28% disinfected instruments between clients and 62% used new blade for each client. Among both groups, the sero-prevalence of the HBV and HCV was 5.7% and 14.4%, respectively.

Conclusion: There is some awareness among barbers and clients about hepatitis B and C viruses but poor knowledge about the mode of transmission. This warrants conducting health education campaigns to increase awareness about these two blood borne viruses and the risk factors associated with their transmission and to implement interventions to prevent spreading Hepatitis B and C in the country.

PP-232 Septic shock and death following unsafe abortion: a case report

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Introduction: Unsafe abortion which is often conducted by individuals lacking necessary skills might be considered as a leading cause for a great number of deaths in pregnant mothers in developing countries. Lack of knowledge concerning the hazards of such abortions and legal restrictions stand out as the most significant causes for such mortalities.

Description: We present in the following a case of septic shock in a thirty year old woman, who due to unwanted pregnancy, attempted at an unsafe abortion by an unskilled person. After a few days, having developed fever and chills, she was admitted to hospital where she was diagnosed with abruption placentae and intrauterine fetal death. In addition, she denied her attempt at illegal abortion and manipulation of the uterine. She was then immediately sent to operation room for a hysterotomy.

During operation, the patient developed hypotension, anuria and uterine atonia. Despite the hysterectomy carried out by the surgeon to save her life, her condition got worse each moment. Toward the end of surgery, she developed pulmonary edema and coagulopathy. Finally she was admitted to ICU with a very poor condition, pronounced dead 10 hours later.

PP-233 Knowledge and awareness regarding dengue spreading mosquitoes among university students

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Background: This study evaluated the effectiveness of a community-based education program with participatory and non-chemical approaches and measured its initial impact on knowledge, socio economic status, agricultural practices, and community actions for mosquito control and vector-borne disease prevention.

Methodology: A total of 325 participants were asked to complete the survey form during the months of June & July 2010. The questionnaire comprised of 50 questions and designed using WHO's standards, and Loyola laboratory survey form. Data obtained from the questionnaire survey was evaluated to identify any changes caused by the awareness program. The factors assessed for change included correlates of knowledge of mosquito ecology and vector-borne disease epidemiology and of actions that citizens took for mosquito control and disease prevention. Potential confounders such as living environment, socio economic status, or educational backgrounds of the respondents were examined to ensure that differences in knowledge levels and observed actions taken were valid.

Results: Effective compliance of the residents is essential for the success of all type of control measures. All participants were agreed that people needed to be educating more properly about signs, symptoms, preventive measures and treatment of dengue virus infection.

Conclusion: Based on the results of this analyses, the importance of and strategies for the continuation of future community education will be recommended to the concerned authorities like municipality corporation and town administrations of the metropolis, in order to reduce the burden of vector (e.g. mosquito) born diseases like dengue.

PP-234 Knowledge and awareness of proper waste disposal, and routine biosafety measures among health care workers (HCWS) in Karachi, Pakistan

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Background: Karachi is the largest city of Pakistan both in terms of area and population. The total area of Karachi is 3600sq.km approximately. In terms of proportion of